

# Introduction to C Programming

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Lecture 01

PRG(A) – C Programming Language

## Overview of the Lecture

- Part 1 – Course Organization
  - Course Goals
  - Means of Achieving the Course Goals
  - Evaluation and Exam
- Part 2 – Introduction to C Programming
  - Programs
  - Program in C
  - Values and Variables
  - Expressions
  - Standard Input/Output
- Part 3 – Assignment HW 01

*K. N. King: chapters 1, 2, and 3*

## Part I Part 1 – Course Organization

## Course and Lecturer

### B3B36PRG – Programming in C

- Course web page <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b3b36prg>  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/bab36prga>
- Submission of the homeworks – BRUTE Upload System  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/brute> and individually during the labs for the homeworks HW08–10 (with STM32F446 board for B3B36PRG only)
- Lecturer:

- prof. Ing. **Jan Faigl**, Ph.D.



- Department of Computer Science – <http://cs.fel.cvut.cz>
- Artificial Intelligence Center (AIC) <http://aic.fel.cvut.cz>
- Center for Robotics and Autonomous Systems (CRAS) <http://robotics.fel.cvut.cz>
- Computational Robotics Laboratory (ComRob) <http://comrob.fel.cvut.cz>

## Course Goals

- **Master** (yourself) programming skills
- **Acquire** knowledge of C programming language
- **Acquire experience** of C programming to use it efficiently

*Labs, homeworks, exam*

- **Gain experience** to read, write, and understand small C programs
- **Acquire** programming habits to write
  - easy to read and understandable source codes
  - reusable programs
- **Experience** programming with
  - Workstation/desktop computers – using services of operating system  
*E.g., system calls, read/write files, input and outputs*
  - Multithreaded applications
  - Embedded applications – STM32F446 Nucléo (B3B36PRG)

*Your own experience!*

## Resources and Literature

### ■ Textbook

*„C Programming: A Modern Approach“ (King, 2008)*

■ **C Programming: A Modern Approach**, 2nd Edition, *K. N. King*,  
W. W. Norton & Company, 2008, ISBN 860-1406428577



*The main course textbook*

- Lectures – support for the textbook, slides, comments, and **your notes**  
*Demonstration source codes are provided as a part of the lecture materials!*
- Laboratory exercises – gain practical skills by doing homeworks (yourself)

## Further Books

■ **Programming in C**, 4th Edition,  
*Stephen G. Kochan*, Addison-Wesley, 2014,  
ISBN 978-0321776419



■ **21st Century C: C Tips from the New School**, *Ben Klemens*,  
O'Reilly Media, 2012,  
ISBN 978-1449327149



■ **The C Programming Language**, 2nd Edition (ANSI C), *Brian W. Kernighan, Dennis M. Ritchie*, Prentice Hall, 1988 (1st edition – 1978)



■ **Advanced Programming in the UNIX Environment**, 3rd edition,  
*W. Richard Stevens, Stephen A. Rago* Addison-Wesley, 2013,  
ISBN 978-0-321-63773-4



## Further Resources

■ **The C++ Programming Language**, 4th Edition (C++11),  
*Bjarne Stroustrup*, Addison-Wesley, 2013, ISBN 978-0321563842



■ **Introduction to Algorithms**, 3rd Edition, *Cormen, Leiserson, Rivest, and Stein*, The MIT Press, 2009, ISBN 978-0262033848



■ **Algorithms**, 4th Edition, *Robert Sedgewick, Kevin Wayne*,  
Addison-Wesley, 2011, ISBN 978-0321573513



Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam








## Lectures – Spring Semester Academic Year 2021/2022

- Schedule for the academic year 2021/2022 <http://www.fel.cvut.cz/en/education/calendar.html>
- Lectures:
  - Dejvice, Lecture Hall No. T2:D3-209, Wednesday, 16:15-17:45
- 14 teaching weeks - (14.2.–22.5.2022)
- National holiday – 15.04.2022 (Friday)
- National holiday – 18.04.2022 (Monday)
- Rector's day – 11.05.2022 (Wednesday)

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Teachers

<p>B3B36PRG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RNDr. Ingrid Nagypová, Ph.D. </li> <li>Ing. David Valouch </li> </ul>	<p>BAB36PRGA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ing. Jiří Kubík </li> <li>Bc. Jáchym Herynek </li> <li>Bc. Jan Feber </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ing. Jan Bayer  Semestral projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ing. Jakub Sláma  BRUTE</li> </ul>

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Communicating Any Issues Related to the Course

- Ask the lab teacher or the lecturer
- Use e-mail for communication
  - Use your **faculty e-mail**
  - Put **PRG** or **B3B36PRG** or **BAB36PRGA** to the subject of your message
  - Send copy (Cc) to lecturer/teacher
- Use course forum (linked from the course website)
- Discord channel**

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Computers and Development Tools

- Computer labs - network boot [Sync your files using, e.g., ownCloud, gdrive, ssh, ftp](https://www.fel.cvut.cz/en/education/calendar.html)
  - You have to set your password via <https://felk.cvut.cz> – rooms of Dept. of Computer Science.
  - You need the access for implementation exam
- Compilers **gcc** or **clang** <https://gcc.gnu.org> or <http://clang.llvm.org>
- Project building **make** (GNU make) [Examples of usage on lectures and labs](#)
- Text editor – **gedit**, **atom**, **sublime**, **vim** <https://atom.io/>, <http://www.sublimetext.com/>, <http://www.root.cz/clanky/textovy-editor-vim-jako-ide>
- Visual Studio Code** – code – great for editing and terminal based compilation
- C/C++ development environments – **WARNING: Do Not Use An IDE** at the beginning, to become familiar with the syntax. <http://c.learncodethehardway.org/book/ex0.html>
  - CLion – <https://www.jetbrains.com/clion>
  - Code::Blocks, CodeLite <http://www.codeblocks.org>, <http://codelite.org>
  - NetBeans (C/C++), Eclipse-CDT
- Embedded development for the Nucleo (B3B36PRG only)**
  - ARMmbed – <https://developer.mbed.org/platforms/ST-Nucleo-F446RE>
  - System Workbench for STM32 (based on Eclipse)
  - Direct cross-compiling using makefiles

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Services – Academic Network, FEE, CTU

- <http://www.fel.cvut.cz/cz/user-info/index.html>
- Cloud storage ownCloud – <https://owncloud.cesnet.cz>
- Sending large files – <https://filesender.cesnet.cz>
- Schedule, deadlines – FEL Portal, <https://portal.fel.cvut.cz>
- FEL Google Account** – access to Google Apps for Education  
See <http://google-apps.fel.cvut.cz/>
- Gitlab FEL – <https://gitlab.fel.cvut.cz/>
- Information resources (IEEE Xplore, ACM, Science Direct, Springer Link) <https://dialog.cvut.cz>
- Academic and campus software license <https://download.cvut.cz>
- National Super Computing Grid Infrastructure – MetaCentrum <http://www.metacentrum.cz/cs/index.html>

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Homeworks - B3B36PRG (KyR)

- 10+1 homeworks - seven for the workstation and three for the Nucleo platform <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b3b36prg/hw/start>
- 1. HW 00 – **Testing** (0 points) 3 h
- 2. HW 01 – **ASCII Art** (2 points) **Coding style penalization – up to -100% from the gain points**
- 3. HW 02 – **Prime Factorization** (2 points + 4 points bonus) **Coding style** 4 h + 4 h (bonus)
- 4. HW 03 – **Caesar Cipher** (2 points + 2 points bonus) **Coding style** 3 h + 3 h (bonus)
- 5. HW 04 – **Text Search** (2 points + 3 points optional) 5 h
- 6. HW 05 – **Matrix Calculator** (2 points + 3 points optional + 4 points bonus) 6 h + 5 h (bonus)
- 7. HW 06 – **Circular Buffer** (2 points + 2 points optional) 5 h
- 8. HW 07 – **Linked List Queue with Priorities** (2 pts + 2 pts optional) **Coding style!** 7 h
- 9. HW 08 – **Nucleo – LED and Button** (2 points) 2 h
- 10. HW 09 – **Nucleo – Single Byte Serial Communication** (2 points) **Coding style!** 6 h
- 11. HW 10 – **Nucleo – Computation and Communication**: (2 points) **Coding style!** 8 h

All homeworks must be submitted to award an ungraded assessment **Total about 58–63 hours**  
**Late submission is penalized!**

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Semester Project (B3B36PRG)

- A combination of application for workstation (multithreading/communication/interaction) and program for the Nucleo STM32F446
- Computation on the embedded platform via control application
- Mandatory task can be awarded up to **20 points**
- Bonus part can be awarded for additional **10 points**  
Up to 30 points in the total for the semestral project
  - E.g., distributed computation using several Nucleo STM32F446 boards
- Minimum required points: 15!**

Deadline – best before 8.5.2022  
Further updates and additional points possible!  
Deadline – 15.5.2022

- Expected required time to finish the semestral project should be 30–50 hours

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Expected Time Needed to Complete Homeworks

**B3B36PRG** - Average sum of the reported median times: **96 hours** (including HW05B ~ 5.6 h, SEM ~ 37 h)

**BAB36PRGA** - Average sum of the reported median times: **106 hours** (including HW05B ~ 11 h, HW9 ~ 28 h)

BAB36PRGA (2020): 139 h (including HW05B ~ 15 h, SEM ~ 42.5 h)

6 credits is about 150–180 hours that is 42 h contact part, 10 h exam, and about 100–128 hours for homeworks

- Plan your work! Use first weeks to read the textbook!**

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Course Goals Means of Achieving the Course Goals Evaluation and Exam

## Homeworks - BAB36PRGA (BIO)

- 9+1 homeworks - all for the workstation <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/bab36prga/hw/start>
- 1. HW 0 – **Testing** (0 points) 1 h
- 2. HW 1 – **ASCII Art** (3 points) **Coding style!** 3 h
- 3. HW 2 – **Prime Factorization** (3 points + 5 points bonus) **Coding style!** 4 h + 4 h (bonus)
- 4. HW 3 – **Caesar Cipher** (3 points + 5 points bonus) **Coding style!** 5 h + 5 h (bonus)
- 5. HW 4 – **Text Search** (3 points + 3 points optional) 8 h
- 6. HW 5 – **Matrix Calculator** (3 points + 4 points optional + 5 points bonus) 11 h + 10 h (bonus)
- 7. HW 6 – **Circular Buffer** (3 points + 4 points optional) 10 h
- 8. HW 7 – **Linked List Queue with Priorities** (3 pts + 4 pts optional) **Coding style!** 10 h
- 9. HW 8 – **Interactive application with Inter Process Communication (ICP)** (4 points) **Coding style!** 8 h
- 10. HW 9 – **Multi-thread Application** (5 points) **Coding style!** 16 h

All tasks must be submitted to award an ungraded assessment **Total about 97 hours**  
**Late submission is penalized!**

- Optional and bonus assignments to gain points!**

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### Course Evaluation (B3B36PRG)

Points	Maximum Points	Required Points	Minimum Points
Homeworks	40	25	
Semester Project	30	10	
Exam test	20		10
Implementation exam	20		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 points</b>	<b>35 points is F!</b>	

- 25 points from the homeworks and 10 points from the semestral project are required for awarding ungraded assessment.
- The course can be passed with **ungraded assessment and exam**.
- All homeworks must be submitted and they have to pass the mandatory assessment.

### Course Evaluation (BAB36PRGA)

Points	Maximum Points	Required Points	Minimum Points
Homeworks	60	35	
Exam test	20		10
Implementation exam	20		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 points</b>	<b>35 points is F!</b>	

- 35 points from the homeworks are required for awarding ungraded assessment. **Mandatory assignments are for 30 points at maximum without penalization!**
- Optional and bonus assessments are highly recommended. **Optional and bonus assignments are for up to 25 points.**
- The course can be passed with **ungraded assessment and exam**.
- All homeworks must be submitted and they have to pass the mandatory assessment.

### Overview of the Lectures

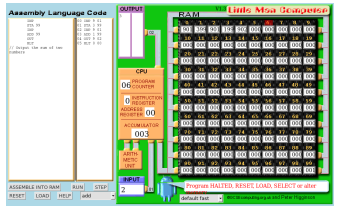
- Course information, Introduction to C programming *K. N. King: chapters 1, 2, and 3*
  - Writing your program in C, control structures (loops), expressions *K. N. King: chapters 4, 5, 6, and 20*
  - Data types, arrays, pointer, memory storage classes, function call *K. N. King: chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 18*
  - Data types: arrays, strings, and pointers *K. N. King: chapters 8, 11, 12, 13, and 17*
  - Data types: Struct, Union, Enum, Bit fields. Preprocessor and Large Programs *K. N. King: chapters 10, 14, 15, 16, and 20*
  - Input/Output – reading/writing from/to files and other communication channels, Standard C library – selected functions *K. N. King: chapters 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27*
  - Parallel and multi-thread programming – methods and synchronizations primitives
  - Multi-thread application models, POSIX threads and C11 threads
  - C programming language wrap up, examples such as linked lists
  - ANSI C, C99, C11 and differences between C and C++ Introduction to C++.
  - Quick introduction to C++
  - C++ in Example Constructs
  - Reserve (rector's day)
  - Reserve – Version Control Systems (VCS)
- All supporting materials for the lectures are available at <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b3b36prg/start>  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/bab36prga/start>
- Read slides, **textbook**, or even watch the recorded lectures before the lecture contact time!

Part II

Part 2 – Introduction to C Programming

### Computer Calculation

- Understanding of the calculation on a processor simulator such as Little Man Computer. <https://peterhigginson.co.uk/LMC/>, <https://gcsecomputing.org.uk/lmc/>  
<http://www.vivaxsolutions.com/web/lmc.aspx>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6cbJW4AGmk>
- LDA – Load to the acc.
- STA – Store the acc. to address
- ADD – Add to the acc.
- INP – Input to the acc.
- OUT – Output of the acc.
- BRP – Set PC on zero or positive acc.
- HLT – Stop executing program



### C Programming Language

- Low-level programming language
- System programming language (operating system) *Language for (embedded) systems — MCU, cross-compilation*
- A user (programmer) can do almost everything *Initialization of the variables, release of the dynamically allocated memory, etc.*
- Very close to the hardware resources of the computer *Direct calls of OS services, direct access to registers and ports*
- Dealing with memory is crucial for correct behaviour of the program *One of the goals of the PRG course is to acquire fundamental principles that can be further generalized for other programming languages. The C programming language provides great opportunity to become familiar with the memory model and key elements for writing efficient programs.*

**It is highly recommended to have compilation of your program fully under control**

*It may look difficult at the beginning, but it is relatively easy and straightforward. Therefore, we highly recommend to use fundamental tools for your program compilation. After you acquire basic skills, you can profit from them also in more complex development environments.*

### Writing Your C Program

- Source code of the C program is written in text files
  - Header files usually with the suffix **.h**
  - Sources files usually named with the suffix **.c**
- Header and source files together with **declaration** and **definition** (of functions) support
  - Organization** of sources into several files (modules) and libraries
  - Modularity** – Header file declares a visible interface to others *A description (list) of functions and their arguments without particular implementation*
  - Reusability**
    - Only the "interface" declared in the header files is needed to use functions from available binary libraries
- Sources consists of **keywords**, language constructs such as **expressions** and programmer's **identifiers**
  - variables** – named memory space;
  - function names** – named sequences of instructions).

### Writing Identifiers in C

- Identifiers are names of variables (custom types and functions) *Types and functions, viz further lectures*
- Rules for the identifiers
  - Characters a–z, A–Z, 0–9 and \_
  - The first character is not a numeral
  - Case sensitive
  - Length of the identifier is not limited *First 31 characters are significant – depends on the implementation / compiler*
- Keywords<sub>32</sub>

**auto break case char const continue default do double else enum extern float for goto if int long register return short signed sizeof static struct switch typedef union unsigned void volatile while**

*C99 introduces, e.g., inline, restrict, \_Bool, \_Complex, \_Imaginary  
 C11 further adds, e.g., \_Alignas, \_Alignof, \_Atomic, \_Generic, \_Static\_assert, \_Thread\_local*

### Simple C Program

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     printf("I like B3B36PRG!\n");
6
7     return 0;
8 }
    
```

lec01/program.c

- Source files are compiled by the compiler to the so-called **object files** usually with the suffix **.o** *Object code contains relative addresses and function calls or just references to function without known implementations.*
- The final executable program is created from the object files by the linker

Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Program Compilation and Execution

- Source file `program.c` is compiled into runnable form by the compiler, e.g., `clang` or `gcc`

```
clang program.c
```
- There is a new file `a.out` that can be executed, e.g.,

```
./a.out
```

Alternatively the program can be run only by `a.out` in the case the actual working directory is set in the search path of executable files
- The program prints the argument of the function `printf()`

```
./a.out
I like B3B36PRG!
```
- If you prefer to run the program just by `a.out` instead of `./a.out` you need to add your actual working directory to the search paths defined by the environment variable `PATH`

```
export PATH="$PATH:.`pwd`"
```

Notice, this is not recommended, because of potentially many working directories
- The command `pwd` prints the actual working directory, see `man pwd`

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Program Building: Compiling and Linking

- The previous example combines three particular steps of the program building in a single call of the command (`clang` or `gcc`)
- The particular steps can be performed individually
  - Text preprocessing by the **preprocessor**, which utilizes its own macro language (commands with the prefix `#`)

All referenced header files are included into a single source file
  - Compilation of the source file into the object file

Names of the object files usually have the suffix `.o`

```
clang -c program.c -o program.o
```

The command combines preprocessor and compiler
  - Executable file is linked from the particular object files and referenced libraries by the linker (linking), e.g.,

```
clang program.o -o program
```

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## Compilation and Linking Programs

- Program development is editing of the source code (files with suffixes `.c` and `.h`)

Human readable
- Compilation of the particular source files (`.c`) into object files (`.o` or `.obj`)

Machine readable
- Linking the compiled files into executable binary file
- Execution and debugging of the application and repeated editing of the source code

```

graph TD
    subgraph Source
        S1[Source file .c]
        S2[Header files .h]
    end
    subgraph Preprocessor
        P[Preprocessor]
    end
    subgraph Compiler
        C[Compiler]
    end
    subgraph ObjectFiles
        O1[Object files .o/.obj]
    end
    subgraph Linker
        L[Linker]
    end
    subgraph Executable
        E[a.out Executable binary file]
    end

    S1 --> P
    S2 --> P
    P --> C
    C --> O1
    O1 --> L
    L --> E
  
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Steps of Compiling and Linking

- Preprocessor** – allows to define macros and adjust compilation the particular environment

The output is text ("source") file.
- Compiler** – Translates source (text) file into machine readable form

Native (machine) code of the platform, bytecode, or assembler alternatively
- Linker** – links the final application from the object files

Under OS, it can still reference library functions (dynamic libraries linked during the program execution), it can also contain OS calls (libraries).
- Particular steps **preprocessor**, **compiler**, and **linker** are usually implemented by a "single" program that is called with appropriate arguments

E.g., `clang` or `gcc`

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Compilers of C Program Language

- In PRG, we mostly use compilers from the families of compilers:
  - `gcc` – GNU Compiler Collection

<https://gcc.gnu.org>
  - `clang` – C language family frontend for LLVM

<http://clang.llvm.org>

Under Win, two derived environments can be utilized: `cygwin` <https://www.cygwin.com/> or `MinGW` <http://www.mingw.org/>
- Basic usage (flags and arguments) are identical for both compilers

`clang` is compatible with `gcc`
- Example
  - compile: `gcc -c main.c -o main.o`
  - link: `gcc main.o -o main`

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Structure of the Source Code – Commented Example

- Commented source file `program.c`

```

1 /* Comment is inside the markers (two characters)
2    and it can be split to multiple lines */
3 // In C99 - you can use single line comment
4 #include <stdio.h> /* The #include direct causes to include header file
   stdio.h from the C standard library */
5
6 int main(void) // simplified declaration
7 {             // of the main function
8     printf("I like B3B36PRG!\n"); /* calling printf() function from the
   stdio.h library to print string to the standard output. \n denotes
   a new line */
9     return 0; /* termination of the function. Return value 0 to the
   operating system */
10 }
  
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Functions, Modules, and Compiling and Linking

- Function is the fundamental building block of the **modular** programming language

Modular program is composed of several modules/source files
- Function definition** consists of the
  - Function header**
  - Function body**

Definition is the function implementation.
- Function prototype (declaration)** is the function header to provide information how the function can be called

It allows to use the function prior its definition, i.e., it allows to compile the code without the function implementation, which may be located in other place of the source code, or in other module.
- Declaration** is the **function header** and it has the form

```
type function_name(arguments);
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Functions in C

- Function definition inside other function is not allowed in C.
- Function names can be exported to other modules

Module is an independent file (compiled independently)
- Function are implicitly declared as **extern**, i.e., visible
- Using the **static** specifier, the visibility of the function can be limited to the particular module

Local module function
- Function arguments are **local variables** initialized by the values passed to the function

Arguments are passed by value (call by value)
- C allows recursions** – local variables are automatically allocated at the stack

Further details about storage classes in next lectures.
- Arguments of the function are not mandatory – void arguments

```
fnc(void)
```
- The return type of the function can be **void**, i.e., a function without return value –

```
void fnc(void);
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Example of Program / Module

```

1 #include <stdio.h> /* header file */
2 #define NUMBER 5 /* symbolic constant */
3
4 int compute(int a); /* function header/prototype */
5
6 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
7 { /* main function */
8     int v = 10; /* variable definition - assignment of the memory to the
   variable name; it is also declaration that allows using the variable
   name from this line */
9     int r; /* variable definition (and declaration) */
10    r = compute(v); /* function call */
11    return 0; /* termination of the main function */
12 }
13
14 int compute(int a)
15 { /* definition of the function */
16    int b = 10 + a; /* function body */
17    return b; /* function return value */
18 }
  
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Program Starting Point – main()

- Each executable program must contain a single definition of the function and that function must be the `main()`
- The `main()` function is the starting point of the program with two basic forms
  - Full variant for programs running under an Operating System (OS)
 

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    ...
}
```
  - For embedded systems without OS
 

```
int main(void)
{
    ...
}
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Arguments of the main() Function

- During the program execution, the OS passes to the program the number of arguments (`argc`) and the arguments (`argv`)
 

*In the case we are using OS*

  - The first argument is the name of the program
 

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
2 {
3     int v;
4     v = 10;
5     v = v + 1;
6     return argc;
7 }
```

*lec01/var.c*
  - The program is terminated by the `return` in the `main()` function
  - The returned value is passed back to the OS and it can be further use, e.g., to control the program execution.

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example of Compilation and Program Execution

- Building the program by the `clang` compiler – it automatically joins the compilation and linking of the program to the file `a.out`

```
clang var.c
```
- The output file can be specified, e.g., program file `var`

```
clang var.c -o var
```
- Then, the program can be executed

```
./var
```
- The compilation and execution can be joined to a single command

```
clang var.c -o var; ./var
```
- The execution can be conditioned to successful compilation

```
clang var.c -o var && ./var
```

*Programs return value — 0 means OK*  
*Logical operator && depends on the command interpret, e.g., sh, bash, zsh*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example – Program Execution under Shell

- The return value of the program is stored in the variable `$?`

*sh, bash, zsh*
- Example of the program execution with different number of arguments

```
./var
./var; echo $?
1
./var 1 2 3; echo $?
4
./var a; echo $?
2
```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example – Processing the Source Code by Preprocessor

- Using the `-E` flag, we can perform only the preprocessor step

```
gcc -E var.c
```

*Alternatively clang -E var.c*

```
1 # 1 "var.c"
2 # 1 "<built-in>"
3 # 1 "<command-line>"
4 # 1 "var.c"
5 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
6     int v;
7     v = 10;
8     v = v + 1;
9     return argc;
10 }
```

*lec01/var.c*

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### Example – Compilation of the Source Code to Assembler

- Using the `-S` flag, the source code can be compiled to Assembler

```
clang -S var.c -o var.s
```

```
1 .file "var.c"
2 .text
3 .globl main
4 .align 16, 0x90
5 .type main,@function
6 main:
7     # @main
8     # BB#0:
9     pushq %rbp
10    .Ltmp2:
11    .cfi_def_cfa_offset 16
12    .Ltmp3:
13    .cfi_offset %rbp, -16
14    movq %rsp, %rbp
15    .Ltmp4:
16    .cfi_def_cfa_register %rbp
17    movl $0, -4(%rbp)
18    movl %edi, -8(%rbp)
19    movq %rsi, -16(%rbp)
20    movl $10, -20(%rbp)
21    movl -20(%rbp), %edi
22    addl $1, %edi
23    movl %edi, -20(%rbp)
24    movl -8(%rbp), %eax
25    popq %rbp
26    ret
27
28 .Ltmp5:
29 .size main, .Ltmp5-main
30 .cfi_endproc
31
32 .ident "FreeBSD clang version 3.4.1 (
33 tags/RELEASE_34/dot1-final 208032)
34 20140512"
35 .section ".note.GNU-stack","",
36 @progbits
```

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### Example – Compilation to Object File

- The source file is compiled to the object file

```
clang -c var.c -o var.o
```

```
% clang -c var.c -o var.o
% file var.o
var.o: ELF 64-bit LSB relocatable, x86-64, version 1 (FreeBSD), not
stripped
```
- Linking the object file(s) provides the executable file

```
clang var.o -o var
```

```
% clang var.o -o var
% file var
var: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (FreeBSD),
dynamically linked (uses shared libs), for FreeBSD 10.1 (1001504),
not stripped
```

*dynamically linked*  
*not stripped*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example – Executable File under OS 1/2

- By default, executable files are “tied” to the C library and OS services
- The dependencies can be shown by `ldd var`

```
ldd var
var:
    libc.so.7 => /lib/libc.so.7 (0x2c41d000)
```

*ldd – list dynamic object dependencies*
- The so-called static linking can be enabled by the `-static`

```
clang -static var.o -o var
```

```
% ldd var
% file var
var: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (FreeBSD),
statically linked, for FreeBSD 10.1 (1001504), not stripped
% ldd var
ldd: var: not a dynamic ELF executable
```

*Check the size of the created binary files!*

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### Example – Executable File under OS 2/2

- The compiled program (object file) contains symbolic names (by default)

*E.g., usable for debugging.*

```
clang var.c -o var
wc -c var
7240 var
```

*wc – word, line, character, and byte count*  
*-c – byte count*
- Symbols can be removed by the tool (program) `strip`

```
strip var
wc -c var
4888 var
```

*Alternatively, you can show size of the file by the command ls -l*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Writing Values of the Numeric Data Types – Literals

- Values of the data types are called **literals**
- C has 6 type of constants (literals)
  - Integer
  - Rational
- Characters
- Text strings
- Enumerated
- Symbolic – `#define NUMBER 10`

*We cannot simply write irrational numbers*

*Enum*

*Preprocessor*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Integer Literals

- Integer values are stored as one of the integer type (keywords): `int`, `long`, `short`, `char` and their **signed** and **unsigned** variants

*Further integer data types are possible*

- Integer values (literals)
 

Decimal	123 450932	
Hexadecimal	0x12 0xFAFF	(starts with 0x or 0X)
Octal	0123 0567	(starts with 0)
unsigned	12345U	(suffix U or u)
long	12345L	(suffix L or l)
unsigned long	12345ul	(suffix UL or ul)
long long	12345LL	(suffix LL or ll)
- Without suffix, the literal is of the type `int`

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Literals of Rational Numbers

- Rational numbers can be written
  - with floating point – `13.1`
  - with mantissa and exponent – `31.4e-3` or `31.4E-3`

*Scientific notation*

- Floating point numeric types depends on the implementation, but they usually follow IEEE-754-1985 *float, double*
- Data types of the rational literals:
  - `double` – by default, if not explicitly specified to be another type
  - `float` – suffix `F` or `f` *float f = 10.f;*
  - `long double` – suffix `L` or `l` *long double ld = 10.1l;*

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## Character Literals

- Format – single (or multiple) character in apostrophe `'A'`, `'B'` or `'\n'`
- Value of the single character literal is the code of the character `'0' ~ 48`, `'A' ~ 65`

*Value of character out of ASCII (greater than 127) depends on the compiler.*
- Type of the character constant (literal)
  - character constant is the `int` type**

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## String Literals

- Format – a sequence of character and control characters (escape sequences) enclosed in quotation (citation) marks

`"This is a string constant with the end of line character \n"`

- String constants separated by white spaces are joined to single constant, e.g., `"String literal" "with the end of the line character\n"` is concatenate into `"String literal with end of the line character\n"`
- Type
  - String literal is stored in the array of the type `char` terminated by the `null` character `'\0'`
  - E.g., String literal `"word"` is stored as

'w'	'o'	'r'	'd'	'\0'
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

*The size of the array must be about 1 item longer to store '\0'*

*More about text strings in the following lectures and labs*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

## Constants of the Enumerated Type

- By default, values of the enumerated type starts from 0 and each other item increase the value about one, values can be explicitly prescribed

<pre>enum {     SPADES,     CLUBS,     HEARTS,     DIAMONDS };</pre>	<pre>enum {     SPADES = 10,     CLUBS, /* the value is 11 */     HEARTS = 15,     DIAMONDS = 13 };</pre>
--	---

*The enumeration values are usually written in uppercase.*

- Type – enumerated constant is the `int` type
  - Value of the enumerated literal can be used in loops

```
enum { SPADES = 0, CLUBS, HEARTS, DIAMONDS, NUM_COLORS };
for (int i = SPADES; i < NUM_COLORS; ++i) {
    ...
}
```

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## Symbolic Constant – #define

- Format – the constant is established by the preprocessor command `#define`
  - It is macro command without argument
  - Each `#define` must be on a new line

```
#define SCORE 1
```

*Usually written in uppercase*

- Symbolic constants can express constant expressions
- Symbolic constants can be nested
- Preprocessor performs the text replacement of the define constant by its value**

```
#define MAX_1 ((10*6) - 3)
#define MAX_2 (MAX_1 + 1)
#define MAX_2 (MAX_1 + 1)
```

*It is highly recommended to use brackets to ensure correct evaluation of the expression, e.g., the symbolic constant `5*MAX_1` with the outer brackets is `5*((10*6) - 3)=285` vs `5*(10*6) - 3=297`.*

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## Variable with a constant value modifier (keyword) (const)

- Using the keyword `const`, a variable can be marked as constant
 

*Compiler checks assignment and do not allow to set a new value to the variable.*
- A constant value can be defined as follows
- In contrast to the symbolic constant
- Constant values have type, and thus it supports **type checking**

```
const float pi = 3.14159265;
#define PI 3.14159265
```

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## Example: Sum of Two Values

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int sum; // definition of local variable of the int type
    sum = 100 + 43; /* set value of the expression to sum */
    printf("The sum of 100 and 43 is %i\n", sum);
    /* %i formatting command to print integer number */
    return 0;
}
```

- The variable `sum` of the type `int` represents an integer number. Its value is stored in the memory
- `sum` is selected symbolic name of the memory location, where the integer value (type `int`) is stored

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### Example of Sum of Two Variables

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(void)
3 {
4     int var1;
5     int var2 = 10; /* initialization of the variable */
6     int sum;
7     var1 = 13;
8     sum = var1 + var2;
9     printf("The sum of %i and %i is %i\n", var1, var2, sum);
10    return 0;
11 }

```

- Variables `var1`, `var2` and `sum` represent three different locations in the memory (allocated automatically), where three integer values are stored

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### Variable Definition

- The variable definition has general form  
`declaration-specifiers variable-identifier;`
- Declaration specifiers are:
  - Storage classes:** at most one of the `auto`, `static`, `extern`, `register`
  - Type quantifiers:** `const`, `volatile`, `restrict`
- Type specifiers:** `void`, `char`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`, `signed`, `unsigned`.  
 In addition, `struct` and `union` type specifiers can be used. Finally, own types defined by `typedef` can be used as well.

*None or more type quantifiers are allowed*  
*Detailed description in further lectures.*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Assignment, Variables, and Memory – Visualization

```

1 unsigned char var1;
2 unsigned char var2;
3 unsigned char sum;
4
5 var1 = 13;
6 var2 = 10;
7
8 sum = var1 + var2;

```

- Each variable allocate 1 byte
- Content of the memory is not defined after allocation
- Name of the variable “references” to the particular memory location
- Value of the variable is the content of the memory location

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Assignment, Variables, and Memory – Visualization int

```

1 int var1;
2 int var2;
3 int sum;
4
5 // 00 00 00 13
6 var1 = 13;
7
8 // x00 x00 x01 xF4
9 var2 = 500;
10
11 sum = var1 + var2;

```

- Variables of the `int` types allocate 4 bytes  
*Size can be find out by the operator `sizeof(int)`*
- Memory content is not defined after the definition of the variable to the memory

500 (dec) is 0x01F4 (hex)  
 513 (dec) is 0x0201 (hex)

*For Intel x86 and x86-64 architectures, the values (of multi-byte types) are stored in the little-endian order.*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Expressions

- Expression** prescribes calculation value of some given input
- Expression is composed of **operands**, **operators**, and **brackets**
- Expression can be formed of
  - literals
  - variables
  - constants
  - unary and binary operators
  - function calling
  - brackets
- The order of operation evaluation is prescribed by the operator **precedence** and **associativity**.

**Example**

```

10 + x * y // order of the evaluation 10 + (x * y)
10 + x + y // order of the evaluation (10 + x) + y

```

*\* has higher priority than +  
 + is associative from the left-to-right*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Operators

- Operators are selected characters (or a sequences of characters) dedicated for writing expressions
- Five types of **binary operators** can be distinguished
  - Arithmetic operators** – additive (addition/subtraction) and multiplicative (multiplication/division)
  - Relational operators** – comparison of values (less than, greater than, ...)
  - Logical operators** – logical AND and OR
  - Bitwise operators** – bitwise AND, OR, XOR, bitwise shift (left, right)
  - Assignment operator** = – a variables (l-value) is on its left side
- Unary operators
  - Indicating positive/negative value: `+` and `-`
  - Modifying a variable: `++` and `--`
  - Logical negation: `!`
  - Bitwise negation: `~`
- Ternary operator – conditional expression `? :`

*Operator – modifies the sign of the expression*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Variables, Assignment Operator, and Assignment Statement

- Variables are defined by the type and name
  - Name of the variable are in lowercase
  - Multi-word names can be written with underscore `_`
  - Each variable is defined at new line
- Assignment is setting the value to the variable, i.e., the value is stored at the memory location referenced by the variable name
- Assignment operator**

$$(l\text{-value}) = \langle \text{expression} \rangle$$
  - Expression is literal, variable, function calling, ...*
  - The side is the so-called **l-value – location-value, left-value**  
*It must represent a memory location where the value can be stored.*
  - Assignment is an expression and we can use it everywhere it is allowed to use the expression of the particular type.
- Assignment statement** is the assignment operator `=` and `;`

*Or we can use CamelCase*

```

int n;
int number_of_items;
int numberOfItems;

```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Basic Arithmetic Expressions

- For an operator of the numeric types `int` and `double`, the following operators are defined
- Also for `char`, `short`, and `float` numeric types.*
- Unary operator for changing the sign `-`
- Binary addition `+` and subtraction `-`
- Binary multiplication `*` and division `/`
- For integer operator, there is also
  - Binary module (integer reminder) `%`
- If both operands are of the same type, the results of the arithmetic operation is the same type
- In a case of combined data types `int` and `double`, the data type `int` is converted to `double` and the results is of the `double` type.

*Implicit type conversion*

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example – Arithmetic Operators 1/2

```

1 int a = 10;
2 int b = 3;
3 int c = 4;
4 int d = 5;
5 int result;
6
7 result = a - b; // subtraction
8 printf("a - b = %i\n", result);
9
10 result = a * b; // multiplication
11 printf("a * b = %i\n", result);
12
13 result = a / b; // integer division
14 printf("a / b = %i\n", result);
15
16 result = a + b * c; // priority of the operators
17 printf("a + b * c = %i\n", result);
18
19 printf("a * b + c * d = %i\n", a * b + c * d); // -> 50
20 printf("(a * b) + (c * d) = %i\n", (a * b) + (c * d)); // -> 50
21 printf("a * (b + c) * d = %i\n", a * (b + c) * d); // -> 350

```

lec01/arithmetic\_operators.c

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example – Arithmetic Operators 2/2

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     int x1 = 1;
6     double y1 = 2.2357;
7     float x2 = 2.5343f;
8     double y2 = 2;
9
10    printf("P1 = (%i, %f)\n", x1, y1);
11    printf("P1 = (%i, %i)\n", x1, (int)y1);
12    printf("P1 = (%f, %f)\n", (double)x1, (double)y1);
13    printf("P1 = (%.3f, %.3f)\n", (double)x1, (double)y1);
14
15    printf("P2 = (%f, %f)\n", x2, y2);
16
17    double dx = (x1 - x2); // implicit data conversion to float
18    double dy = (y1 - y2); // and finally to double
19
20    printf("(P1 - P2)=(%.3f, %.3f)\n", dx, dy);
21    printf("(|P1 - P2|^2)=%.2f\n", dx * dx + dy * dy);
22    return 0;
23 }

```

lec01/points.c

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Standard Input and Output

- An executed program within Operating System (OS) environments has assigned (usually text-oriented) standard input (`stdin`) and output (`stdout`)
  - Programs for MCU without OS does not have them
- The `stdin` and `stdout` streams can be utilized for communication with a user
- Basic function for text-based input is `getchar()` and for the output `putchar()`
  - Both are defined in the standard C library `<stdio.h>`
- For parsing numeric values the `scanf()` function can be utilized
- The function `printf()` provides formatted output, e.g., a number of decimal places
  - They are library functions, not keywords of the C language.

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Formatted Output – printf()

- Numeric values can be printed to the standard output using `printf()`
  - man `printf` or man `3 printf`
- The first argument is the format string that defines how the values are printed
- The conversion specification starts with the character `'%'`
- Text string not starting with `%` is printed as it is
- Basic format strings to print values of particular types are
 

char	%c
_Bool	%i, %u
int	%i, %x, %o
float	%f, %e, %g, %a
double	%f, %e, %g, %a
- Specification of the number of digits is possible, as well as an alignment to left (right), etc.
  - Further options in homeworks and lab exercises.

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Formatted Input – scanf()

- Numeric values can be read (from `stdin`) by the `scanf()` function
  - man `scanf` or man `3 scanf`
- The argument of the function is a format string
  - Syntax is similar to `printf()`
- A memory address of the variable has to be provided to set its value from the `stdin`
- The return value of the `scanf()` call is the number of successfully parsed values
- Example of readings integer value and value of the `double` type

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     int i;
6     double d;
7
8     printf("Enter int value: ");
9     int r = scanf("%i", &i); // operator & returns the address of i
10    if (r == 1)
11        printf("Enter a double value: ");
12    if (scanf("%lf", &d) == 1) {
13        printf("You entered %02i and %.01f\n", i, d);
14    }
15    return 0; // return value of main() - zero is exit success
16 }

```

lec01/scanf.c

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example: Program with Output to the stdout 1/2

- Instead of `printf()` we can use `fprintf()` with explicit output stream `stdout`, or alternatively `stderr`; both functions from the `<stdio.h>`

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
4     int r = fprintf(stdout, "My first program in C!\n");
5     fprintf(stdout, "printf() returns %d that is a number of printed characters\n", r);
6     r = fprintf(stdout, "123\n");
7     fprintf(stdout, "printf(\"123\\n\") returns %d because of end-of-line '\\n'\n", r);
8     fprintf(stdout, "Its name is \"%s\"\n", argv[0]);
9     fprintf(stdout, "Run with %d arguments\n", argc);
10    if (argc > 1) {
11        fprintf(stdout, "The arguments are:\n");
12        for (int i = 1; i < argc; ++i) {
13            fprintf(stdout, "Arg: %d is \"%s\"\n", i, argv[i]);
14        }
15    }
16    return 0;
17 }

```

lec01/print\_args.c

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Example: Program with Output to the stdout 2/2

- Notice, using the header file `<stdio.h>`, several other files are included as well to define types and functions for input and output
  - Check by, e.g., `clang -E print_args.c`

```

./print_args first second
My first program in C!
printf() returns 23 that is a number of printed characters
123
printf("123\n") returns 4 because of end-of-line '\n'
Its name is "./print_args"
Run with 3 arguments
The arguments are:
Arg: 1 is "first"
Arg: 2 is "second"

```

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Programs Program in C Values and Variables Expressions Standard Input/Output

### Extended Variants of the main() Function

- Extended declaration of the `main()` function provides access to the environment variables
  - For Unix and MS Windows like OS

```
int main(int argc, char **argv, char **envp) { ... }
```

  - The environment variables can be accessed using the function `getenv()` from the standard library `<stdlib.h>`.
    - lec01/main\_env.c
- For Mac OS X, there are further arguments
 

```
int main(int argc, char **argv, char **envp, char **apple)
{
    ...
}
```

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Part III

## Part 3 – Assignment HW 01

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### HW 01 / HW 1 – Assignment

#### Topic: ASCII art

(B3B36PRG) Mandatory: 2 points; Optional: none; Bonus : none  
(BAB36PRGA) Mandatory: 3 points; Optional: none; Bonus : none

- Motivation:** Have a fun with loops and user parametrization of the program
- Goal:** Acquire experience using loops and inner loops
- Assignment**
  - <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b3b36prg/hw/hw01>
  - <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/bab36prga/hw/hw1>
  - Read parameters specifying a picture of small house using selected ASCII chars
    - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII\\_art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII_art)
  - Assesment of the input values
- (B3B36PRG) Deadline: 05.03.2022, 23:59 AoE
- (BAB36PRGA) Deadline: 12.03.2022, 23:59 AoE

AoE – Anywhere on Anywhere on Earth

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## Summary of the Lecture

## Topics Discussed

- Information about the Course
- Introduction to C Programming
  - Program, source codes and compilation of the program
  - Structure of the source code and writing program
  - Variables and basic types
  - Variables, assignment, and memory
  - Basic Expressions
  - Standard input and output of the program
  - Formatting input and output
  
- Next: Expressions and Bitwise Operations, Selection Statements and Loops